

V.S.B.ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KARUR
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Academic Year: 2017-2018 (EVEN Semester)

Class: I Year / II Semester B.E. ECE 'A', 'B' & 'C' Sections

Name of Subject: Electron Devices

Name of Faculty member: Mrs.K.Vijayalakshmi/ C.Kannika Paramashwari/ Mr.K.krishnan

Assignment questions

1. Calculate the built in potential barrier in a PN junction. Consider a silicon PN junction at 300K with doping densities $N_A = 1 \times 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ and $N_D = 1 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Assume $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
2. A PN junction diode has at a temperature of 125°C a reverse saturation current of 30 μA . At a temperature of 125°C find the dynamic resistance for 0.2 v bias in forward and reverse direction.
3. The h-parameter for the transistor are $h_{ie} = 1.1 \text{ k}$, $h_{fe} = 99$, $h_{re} = 2.5 \times 10^{-4}$ and $h_{oe} = 25 \mu\text{A/V}$. Find the h-parameter for common base and common collector configuration.
4. If a donor impurity is added to the extent of one atom per 10^8 germanium atoms, calculate its resistivity at 300° K. If its resistivity without addition of impurity at 300° k is 44.64Ω , comparing two values, comment on the result.
5. Consider a Si PN junction at $T = 300^\circ \text{ K}$ with doping concentration of $N_A = 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Assume the $n_i = 1.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Calculate the width of the space charge region in a PN junction, when a reverse bias voltage $V_R = 5 \text{ V}$ is applied.

V.S.B.ENGINEERING COLLEGE, KARUR
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering
Academic Year: 2017-2018 (EVEN Semester)

Class: I Year / II Semester B.E. ECE 'A', 'B' & 'C' Sections

Name of Subject: Circuit Analysis

Name of Faculty member: Mr. C. Moorthy & Ms. P. Deepiha

Assignment questions

1. The total charge flowing out of one end of a small copper wire and into an unknown device is determined to follow the relationship $q(t) = 5e^{-t/2}$ C, where t is expressed in seconds. Calculate the current flowing into the device, taking note of the sign.
2. A voltage source delivers 4A when the load connected is 5Ω and 2A when the load is 20Ω , what is the maximum power it can deliver, power transfer efficiency with $R_L = 5\Omega$ and power transfer efficiency when it delivers 50 W?
3. A resistor, capacitor and an inductor have a values of $20\text{ k}\Omega$, 12.5 nF and 200 mH are connected parallel with a input current of 2 mA . (a) Determine the resonant frequency. (b) Solve for the input impedance $Z_T = Z \angle \theta$, of the circuit at frequencies of $0.1\omega_p$, $0.2\omega_p$, $0.5\omega_p$, ω_p , $2\omega_p$, $5\omega_p$ and $10\omega_p$.
4. An RLC series circuit has $R=10\Omega$, $L=2\text{ H}$. What value of capacitance will make the circuit critically damped?
5. For the following system of equations,

$$100V_1 - 45V_2 + 30V_3 = 0.2$$

$$75V_1 + 80V_3 = -0.1$$

$$48V_1 + 200V_2 + 42V_3 = 0.5$$

(a) Write the set of equations in matrix form.

(b) Use $Del(Y)$ to calculate V_2 only.